

cantibus, harum tectricibus albo terminatis et remigibus primariis extus albo limbatis; subtus castanea, ventre medio albicantiore; subalaribus et remigum marginibus internis albis; cauda nigricante, rectricibus duabus utrinque externis albo late terminatis; rostro plumbeo, pedibus obscure carneis; iride saturate brunnea: long. tota 5.3, alæ 2.4, caudæ 2.4, rostri a rictu 0.6.

Hab. Sierra de Totoral, Catamarca (*E. W. White*).

Obs. Aff. *P. nigrorufæ*, sed superciliis rufis et dorsi colore dilutiore facile distinguenda.

2. *SYNALLAXIS WHITII*, sp. nov. (Plate XVII. fig. 2.)

Supra obscure brunnea, loris et superciliis albis; alis extus et cauda tota ferrugineo-rufis; subtus cinnamomea, in ventre medio dilutior, plaga magna gutturali nigra; remigum marginibus internis et subalaribus cinnamomeis; rostro nigro, pedibus pallide corylinis: long. tota 5.7, alæ 2.5, caudæ rectr. med. 2.6, ext. 0.8, rostri a rictu 0.7.

Hab. Oran, prov. Salta, reipubl. Argentinae (*E. W. White*).

Obs. Species *S. scutata* ex Brasilia proxima, sed dorsi colore non castaneo et crassitie majore diversa.

L.—*Characters of a new Puff-bird of the Genus Nonnula.*

By P. L. SELATER.

UPON reexamination of the specimens of the Puff-birds of the genus *Nonnula* in my collection and that of Messrs. Salvin and Godman, I find that two distinct species have hitherto been united under the name *N. frontalis*. The former of these (from the interior of Colombia and Panama), distinguishable by its rufescent crown and cinereous sides of the head, is closely allied to *N. ruficapilla*, and is legitimately entitled to bear the name *frontalis*. The latter (from Ecuador, but extending northwards into Colombia, and southwards into Peru), which has the whole cap brown, like the back, and no cinereous on its sides of the head, may be called

NONNULA BRUNNEA, sp. nov.

Supra brunnea, fere unicolor, loris subrufescentibus; alis et cauda nigricantibus; secundariorum et tectricum marginibus extus dorso concoloribus; rectricum externarum

apicibus et ceterarum marginibus angustis rufescentibus ; subtus ferruginea, lateraliter obscurior, in ventre crissoque magis cinnamomea ; subalaribus et remigum marginibus internis ventri concoloribus ; rostro nigricanti-plumbeo, mandibula inferiore ad basin flavicante ; pedibus pallide fuscis : long. tota 5·5, alæ 25, caudæ 2·3, rostri a rictu 1·1.

Hab. in Colombia int., Æquatoria, et Peruvia orientali.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

I base this species upon three examples obtained by Mr. C. Buckley at Sarayacu, in Ecuador. But Bogota skins and specimens which I have examined from several localities on the Upper Amazons seem to be identical.

N. brunnea will be figured in the forthcoming part of my 'Monograph of the Jacamars and Puff-birds,' which I am hoping shortly to bring to a conclusion.

LI.—Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.

[Continued from p. 495.]

94. *Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club.*

[Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club ; a Quarterly Journal of Ornithology, vol. vi. no. 3, July 1881. Cambridge, Mass.]

Besides the usual communications of more or less local interest, the last Bulletin contains the results of Mr. Cory's expedition to Hayti, in two articles*. The new species of birds discovered are described as *Picumnus lawrencii*, *Phænicophilus dominicensis*, *Parra violacea*, and *Myiadestes montanus*. Of these the *Picumnus* is of special interest, as the form is quite new to the Antillean avifauna. The total number of birds given in the second article as obtained or observed is 65, which includes "nearly all the species previously recorded from Hayti and Santo Domingo, besides a number new to the Island." An outline map, showing the

* (1) Descriptions of Four New Species of Haitian Birds : p. 129.

(2) List of the Birds of Haiti, taken in different parts of the Island between January 1 and March 12, 1881 : p. 151.